

# The Delabash Express

ROBERT N. HUDSON, Editor.

Terre-Haute

WEDNESDAY June 9, 1859

## What will the County Commissioners do?

The County Commissioners commence their session today, and the question, "What will they do in regard to granting license to retail spirituous liquors?" is frequently asked. What a majority of that Board will do, we must guess, is exceedingly doubtful. The Terre-Haute Journal, the organ and confidant of the friends of the cause, has been endeavoring to influence the minds of the Commissioners to be fair. We suppose from this, that having received their instructions from the Journal office, they will act accordingly, and every applicant, be he who he may, will receive an official permit to deal out poison, at five cents a glass. But if the County Commissioners should take an independent stand, defy Mr. Cookerly's instructions, and act for the best interest of this community, they may, having now the power, become public benefactors. They may take a stand in a moral reform that will redound to their praise and be a consolation to them in after life. The Board of County Commissioners must be satisfied, before they grant license, that the applicant is a "man of good character and fit to be trusted with said license." If they are not satisfied of this, then of course they will withhold the license.

Many of those who will press their applications before the Board, have for years, been retelling in this city, liquid poison to both young men and old. They have been keeping saloons where dissipation and vice have been practiced and reared—where drinks calculated to destroy the man and impoverish his family, are sold—where games unlawful and ruinous are indulged in—where profanity in the language used and obscenity the common objects of interest. Debased themselves, they seem willing to accumulate property by such means, and bring down to them, all with whom they come in contact. There is certainly a question, which must address itself to the consideration of every man, and it is, "how can he who does such things, be of good character and fit to be trusted?" in such important matters. Must not this question address itself also to the minds of the County Board? The fourth section of the law reads as follows:

"The Board of County Commissioners at such term, shall grant a license to such applicant upon his showing to their satisfaction, and in accordance with the provisions of the law, that he is a man of good character, and fit to be trusted with said license, and that he has at least two hundred dollars, and is a resident of the county, to be approved by the County Auditor, in the sum of five hundred dollars, conditioned that he will pay all fines and costs that may be assessed against him, for any violation of the provisions of this act, which bond shall be filed with County Auditor of said county."

May we not entertain the hope that the conditions of this law will be complied with, and that the mission of the Legislature, which certainly was to suppress drunkenness and remove the temptation to dissipation, may be respected. We will look, as undoubtedly this community is now looking, with much interest to the action of the Board on this subject.

## Important Decision by the Supreme Court.

A decision was made in the Supreme Court last week, in the case of Strong vs. Cline, which is regarded of importance. It arose under the statute of 1852, abolishing dower, and substituting a fee simple estate in its stead.

Our readers will recollect that in the case of Ewing and Noel, decided a year and a half ago, an abstract of which was published at the time, the court decided that the statute referred to, operated in present, and not prospectively; and that in the case of Ewing and Noel, which was decided last week, the court decided that the statute referred to, operated in present, and not prospectively; and that in the case of Ewing and Noel, which was decided last week, the court decided that the statute referred to, operated in present, and not prospectively.

A husband had conveyed property before the law of 1852 came into force, his wife not joining in the deed. Subsequently to the coming into force of the statute, the husband died. The wife was the purchaser of the land from the husband, for one-third of its value. The court decided that she could not recover the third in fee simple, because the entire fee was conveyed by the deed of the husband under the law as it stood at the time of the conveyance, and that the Legislature had no power to deprive the purchaser of any part of that—the conveyance made was subject only to an inchoate right of dower, and, as the Legislature, under the decision in the Ewing and Noel case had deprived the wife, and hence she could recover nothing.

The following is the opinion of the Chief Justice, Mr. Chief Justice, in the case of Ewing and Noel, decided last week, the court decided that the statute referred to, operated in present, and not prospectively; and that in the case of Ewing and Noel, which was decided last week, the court decided that the statute referred to, operated in present, and not prospectively.

We suggest to the gentlemen who are about to fill the space between the Southern and Mr. Dick's, that they should build high, and have the third and fourth stories over, in one hall. This would be the largest hall in the city and bring to central would certainly pay the proprietors handsomely. Think of this, gentlemen. A little additional cost, would pay you fine dividends.

The editor of the Express came out yesterday and acknowledged that he was opposed to the only effective feature in the Fugitive Slave Law—Jury.

Are you in favor of the feature in that law, to which we said we were opposed? Come Graff answer this question fairly.

It is said that the old Duke Malakoff would have been made Governor of Paris during the absence of Napoleon in Italy, but the Emperor objected. She disliked the rough old veteran, because she was right and left like a western Brother Jonathan, and he was knocking the shine of his interlocking with a heavy bamboo cane, his constant companion.

Rev. Le Roy Sunderland, formerly of New York, now of Massachusetts, a noted spiritualist and "reformer," has separated from his wife, who has sued for divorce. She avers that, "being of sufficient means and ability to provide suitable maintenance for her, he has grossly, wantonly and cruelly refused and neglected to do so."

## Sunday in former Times

We take the following from an exchange, and it is in bold contrast to the reckless desecration of the Sabbath, in these modern times. "The Puritan Sabbath in the village of New England commenced on Saturday afternoon. No labor was performed on the evening which preceded the Lord's Day. Early on Sunday morning the blowing of a horn in some places announced that the hour of worship was at hand. In other villages a flag was hung out of the rude building occupied by the church. At Cambridge, a drum was beat in military style; at Salem, a bell indicated the opening of that city.

"The public religious services usually commenced at nine in the morning, and occupied from six to eight hours, divided by an interval of one hour for dinner. The people collected, quite punctually, and the law compelled their attendance, and there was a heavy fine for any one who rode too fast to meeting. The sexton called upon the minister and escorted him to church in the same fashion that the Sheriff now conducts the Judge into our State Courts.

"There were no pews in the church, and the congregation had places assigned to them upon the rude benches, at the annual town meeting, according to their age, importance and social standing. A person was fined if he occupied the seat of another. Our local histories reveal that pride, envy and jealousy, were active passions among the men of olden times, and it was a delicate and difficult business to 'seat the meeting house,' as it was quaintly called.

"Many of the early churches of New England had two clergymen—one, who was called the pastor; the other, the teacher. The Sabbath services were as follows: The congregation assembled at an early hour—never later than 9 o'clock. After prayer, a chapter from the bible was read by one of the ministers, and expounded at length. In many of the churches, however, the bible was not read at all, and it took years of agitation to carry that innovation. A psalm in metre was next sung, which was dictated line by line to the congregation; this service was usually performed by one of the deacons. The preacher did not take part in the introductory service.

"The baptisms, cases of church discipline and collections, always took place in the afternoon. The 'sing' prayer usually occupied from an hour to an hour and a half, and many of the sermons of this period make from a hundred to hundred and fifty pages. There was a contribution every Sunday, preceded by an appeal from one of the deacons. The ones were not carried round, but the congregation arose and proceeded to the deacon's seat, and deposited their offerings. The magistrates and 'brief gentlemen' walked up first, the elders next, and then followed the 'common people.'

"The trials of ecclesiastical offenders, at the close of the services, often afforded much excitement and amusement; for some offences a particular dress was worn, and the 'confession' of the offender was listened to with much interest. Sometimes the public services were continued until after sunset. After the benediction, the ministers passed out of the church, bowing to people on both sides of the aisle, as they all sat in silence until the clergymen and their families had gone out."

The London Times publishes that "it seems perfectly reasonable that both grain and coal should be contraband of war." It goes back to the time of Charles I. to seek authority for making "grain and victuals of all sorts" contraband, and arrogantly claims that "each sovereign has the prerogative to make new declarations of contraband." This is a revival of all the old hateful claims of England, upon which her instructions to her cruisers in 1793 and her infamous "Orders in Council" were founded.

If provisions are to be regarded as contraband—we can not see how this government can steer clear of being entangled in this European war. Our merchants will speculate in provisions and they will carry them wherever there is the best market. Yankee perseverance and Yankee ingenuity will push merchant ships into every port where there is a paying market for American provisions, though all Europe, the Devil and the rest of mankind try to prevent it. England perhaps will pitch into our merchant ships, and we will take a pitch back at her. European men of war, will throw a cold shot at some of our vessels, and our vessels will necessarily answer with hot round shot. This may lead to a little excitement, some fun, a slight letting of blood, and a purification of the body politic generally.

Don't care how soon it comes—how long it lasts or how furious it grows. Our voice is still for war.

The following is the opinion of the Cincinnati Times, an American sheet, law of the recent Ohio Democratic Platform. It is a little different from the editor of the Union's notion of that instrument. The editor of the Times, however had not, when he gave his opinion, read Isaac's, hence the difference.

The Times says: The platform is a political curiosity. We commend it to the careful perusal of the people. Commending the vigor and efficiency of the Administration, and expressing 'full confidence in its ability,' it condemns indirectly, but not explicitly, the policy of the President. A declaration is made that there shall be 'no departure' from the ancient and tried principles of the party, and the Administration which has trampled upon these principles, is denounced as sound."

One line is Buchanan, and the next Anti-Buchanan—now resolution Administration and the next Anti-Administration—and the whole an admirable political chess-board, on which either player can give a pawn and take a king without trouble. It was evidently the design to make the platform broad enough to allow every stripe of Democrat to find a plank in it, and stout enough to bear all the political iniquities of the party."

What a pity Mr. Brown is not in Ohio, so that, in accordance with his wish, he could have the privilege of voting the Democratic ticket, and supporting the Democratic Platform.

Some writers in the Union of a few days ago, denigrate the power in Congress to legislate for the Territories. Wonder if they have made Isaac believe, that such is the old Whig doctrine?

Lois Napoleon in 1840.—The German papers, which sympathize with Austria in the present war, are digging out of the lumber of the past, some of the facts and which show Louis Napoleon's antecedents and his opinions in earlier life. The following is one of those reproduced to prove how value less his expressed opinions are:

Precognition of His Majesty the French Emperor, Napoleon III., on landing at Boulogne, in 1840—I appear among you as a warm and true Democrat and Republican. I take the shadow of the man of the century as the symbol of the promise, which I now solemnly make. I will be, as I always was, a child of France. In every Frenchman I will ever see a brother. The Democratic Republic is the object of my adoration, and I will be her minister. Never will I try to clothe myself in imperial robes. May my heart cease to beat on the day when I shall forget what I owe to you—what I owe to France. May my mouth forever be shut if I ever saw a word against the Republican sovereignty of the French people. May I be cursed, should I suffer that in my country I should be taught, contrary to the Democratic principle and the Government of the Republic. May I be condemned, if I should lay a treacherous hand against the rights of the people, be it even with their consent, or against their will, by force. And now believe me, as I do believe you, and may this call from me be like a prayer to heaven—'Vive la République!'

LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

## Sound

The Springfield (Mass.) Republican, itself one of the newspapers in the United States, remarks with much pertinence and truth, that "there is a method, a principle in our nation that some of those who follow it and many of the reading public find it hard to understand, and still harder to admit. The man who sets up to print a public newspaper has no right to control its contents by his personal prejudices or his private tastes; and the man who subscribes for it, reads it, has no right to ask, and no reason to expect, that he shall find in it only what he wants to read and what he can approve—nothing to offend his prejudices or shock his sensibilities."

Here, in a few plain words, is defined the true relation which an editor sustains to his readers, and the readers towards the public journal.

The "Wright House" at Marshall, Ill., kept by the accommodating landlord, J. B. Westburn, is a pleasant place to stop at. Every attention that is necessary to make the guest comfortable, is willingly bestowed, and the traveler feels at home by the kind attention paid him.

We can knowingly recommend the "Wright House" to the public.

The promptness with which the capitalists of France come forward with the "pieces of war" must be gratifying to the government, and furnishes strong evidence of the confidence of moneyed men in the stability of Empire.

Proposals were recently issued for a loan of 500,000,000 francs, and it is said that the crowd of persons desirous of subscribing to the loan was very great. On one day, before the office opened, the line of persons waiting at the Ministry of Finance, many of whom had been there all night, extended around the building. Additional offices were opened in the old barracks of the Assumption, and at the Credit Mobilier, in the Place Vendôme.

William J. Ball has been appointed by the Circuit Court of the United States, as receiver to take charge of the Cincinnati & Chicago Railroad until the final disposition of several cases now pending against that road. The appointment is a lucrative and a most excellent one. No better man than Mr. Ball could be selected.

We had the pleasure of dining at the Terre Haute House on Sabbath. Many of Mr. Hubbs' friends were invited and the table was a most sumptuous one. There is no better Hotel anywhere than the Terre Haute House, and no more efficient, accommodating and gentlemanly landlord than our friend Ben Hubbs. And then there is Burton, the prince of clerks always anxious to make the guest comfortable, at home and happy.

We are happy to learn, by letters received in this city from the Hot Springs Arkansas, that the health of our friend Judge Watson has much improved since his arrival there. It would be glorious to see the old gentleman come back, renewed in health and vigorous as in days of yore.

May he find in Arkansas, that fountain dreamed of by the ancients, where old age is rejuvenated and youth comes back again.

Members of the Terre Haute Lodge No. 19 are requested to meet at their Hall on Thursday evening, for the purpose of electing officers and the transaction of other important business.

We acknowledge no party at the present time, and shall not lend our support towards building up any party, unless it is the Old Whig party—*Union*.

What a powerful acquisition some party has lost by this determination on part of Isaac, and how proud the Old Whig party should be of such a champion.

## Three Days Later from Europe.

The City of Washington Intercepted off Cape Race.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM THE SHAT OF WAR!

## A Battle between the Austrians and Allies!

15,000 Austrians against 7,000 Allies!

## The Austrians Defeated!

3000 AUSTRIANS & 700 ALLIES KILLED!

St. James, N. F., June 4.

The steamship City of Washington which left Liverpool on the 25th of May, and bound for N. York has been intercepted off this point, by the news yacht of the Associated Press. The news is of great importance, announcing the first important blow in Italy. The allies and the Austrian forces have met and the latter been defeated.

The battle took place at Montebello, a town in Austrian Italy. The Austrians were 15,000 strong and made the attack, and after a severe engagement were forced to retreat.

The allied army lost 700, while the Austrian loss is estimated at 3000. A number of Austrians were captured and taken prisoners to Marcellus.

[Note.—There are two towns in Italy called Montebello, as described in the Gazetteers.—The dispatch does not give the position of the one at which this battle took place. One Montebello is in Austrian Italy ten miles southwest of Vincenza and is defended by two castles.

The other is a village 23 miles east north east of Alessandria where the Austrians were defeated in 1812 by the French. The battle most evidently at the village near Alessandria.

It will be seen that the posts were occupied by Marshal D'Almeida, the French army. By previous accounts the General was posted on the main road from Nov to Genoa—Riv. The battle of Montebello took place on the 21st of May.

The Austrians who were commanded by Gen. Stadion attacked the post of Gen. D'Almeida. They were driven back by Gen. Forey's division, after a furious combat which lasted four hours.

The Allies captured Montebello, but did not pursue the Austrians.

Two hundred Austrians including a Colonel were captured and taken to Marcellus.

The Austrians were 15,000 strong and lost 3000—the Allies lost 700, among whom were many officers.

The Austrian account differs widely from the above.

The actual force of the French is not stated; but it is reported that it numbered 6000 men, besides a regiment of Sardinian cavalry.

A bulletin issued by the Sardinian government announced that the extreme left of the Sardinian army under General Beldini had forced a passage over the Sesia, putting the Austrians to flight.

Gen. Gambalini had entered Pavia with 6000 men for a revolutionary.

It was rumored that six English men-of-war had entered the Adriatic.

Revolutionary movements are reported in Lombardy.

The King of Naples is dead, and Francis II. has assumed the government.

The British Admiralty has formally invited tenders for the carrying of a monthly mail to and from Australia via Panama.

A general meeting of the stockholders of the Atlantic Telegraph Company had been held to sanction the agreement with the government, and to issue £200,000 capital.

The Paris Monitor announces that France adheres to the abolition of private property, and that a neutral flag covers the enemies goods.

The Paris Bourse closed firm.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, May 24.

The cotton market is quiet, and quotations unchanged. Sales for three days 18,000 bales, closing steady.

Manchester advices are unfavorable, and business generally dull.

REMARKS.—Richardson, Spencer & Co.'s Circular reports the weather favorable for the crops.

## From Washington.

Washington, June 4.

Indian Superintendent, Mr. Collins, of New Mexico, announces to government the perfect safety of the southern overland mail route. No fear of an attack need be entertained in that quarter.

Agent Stock, who proposes to meet some 1500 Indians upon the Gila river to distribute the usual quantity of agricultural implements, writes that his guard on the occasion will consist of ten Mexicans armed only with bows and arrows.

The receiptship of the Treasury during the last week were over \$2,000,000. Drafts amounting to about 13,000,000 were paid, leaving only \$1,600,000 subject to draft.

## Virginia Election.

Richmond June 4.

The Secretary of the Commonwealth has official reports from 107 counties. Letcher's majority is 3696. There are 44 counties yet to be officially heard from.

The counties officially reported include most of the Opposition strongholds. It is most believed that the Democratic majority will be 6000 or more.

## New Orleans, June 4.

The Picola, from Red River, was entirely destroyed by fire this afternoon near Carrollton. Loss \$15,000.

It is reported that two of her hands were lost. Her passengers were all saved.

The Bark Charnes from New York to New Orleans is on fire at Pass Lestre with a cargo of June.

## Sailing of Steamers.

New York, June 4.

The Steamship Vanderbilt sailed for Southampton to day with nearly 400 passengers and upwards of \$1,400,000 in treasury.

The city of Baltimore also sailed for Liverpool with 270 passengers and \$300,000 in specie.

## From Havana.

The steamer Cahaba, from Havana on the 20th ult., arrived this morning. Freight was active and tending upward. The health of the city was good. Col. Robertson, formerly U. S. Consul at Havana, died on the 25th.

Three French war vessels had been lying outside of Havana, waiting dispatches from the Cahaba. They sailed immediately upon receiving them.

The Cahaba had over 150 passengers.

## From New Mexico.

INDIAN RESERVE, June 5.

The New Mexican Mail, with Santa Fe dates to the 15th ult., arrived here yesterday. The weather in Santa Fe was very cold and dry, no rain having fallen this spring. Several of our citizens, who have returned from Cherry Creek, report the gold mines a lump.

Two mails had arrived at Santa Fe, from Nessler, Mo., inside of several days.

## New York Market.

New York, June 4.

Flour is dull at 50c. 00 for extra State, 70c. 00 for States; 65c. 00 for super to extra State, 70c. 00 for round hoop Ohio.

Wheat dull and closing heavy. Corns dull and heavy, with sales at 34c for white southern; 30c. 00 for yellow. Whiskey firm; sales at 28c.

Pork dull and heavy. Sales at 16c. 00 for mess; 14c. 00 for prime.

## Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, June 4.

Flour unchanged; sales at 65c. 00. Receipts 9700.

Whisky active and higher; sales at 26c. 00. Mess pork nominal at \$17.

Nothing done in bulk meat or bacon, and no demand.

Groceries unchanged—demand limited and confined to the local trade.

Wheat is in limited demand with sales of 200 bu. good white at 1.45.

Corn firm at 80c.

## Heavy Frosts.

CLEVELAND, June 6.

There was a heavy frost on Saturday night, and the grapes and potatoes were badly injured in this vicinity. The corn was entirely destroyed. A great many farmers are preparing to replant.

## THE YOUNG WIDOW.

She is modest, but not bashful. Free and easy, but not bold. Like an apple, ripe and mellow. Not too young and not too old. Half inviting, half repulsive. Now advancing and now retreating. There is mischief in her smile. There is danger in her eye. She has studied human nature; she is schooled in all the arts; she has taken her diploma. As the mistress of all hearts. She can tell the very moment when to sigh and when to smile; True, a maid is sometimes charming. But a widow all the while.

Are you and I have very persons. Will her handsome face become. Anybody's? She is stretched. Lonely, friendless, starved, dumb. Are you miserable? how her laughter. Silver-sounding, will ring out. She can laugh, and she can cry. At the angle of a hair's breath.

## A Smile.

Slowly, slowly, up the wall. Steals the sunshine, steals the shade. Evening dawns begin to fall. Evening shadows are displayed.

Round me, o'er me, everywhere. All the sky is grand with clouds. And the evening stars are bright. Wheel the shadows home in crowds.

Shafts of sunshine from the west. Point the twilight shadows red; Darker shadows, deeper, rest. Underneath and overhead.

Darker, darker, and more wan. In my breast the shadows fall; Upward steals the life of man. As the sunshine from the wall.

From the wall into the sky. From the roof a long the spire. Ah! the souls of saints that die. Are but unheeded life higher.

## Luck in the number '17.'

A young Roman Count, just married to a beautiful Parisian lady, drives daily in the Bois de Boulogne with his young wife, and the world speculates on what is said to be the secret of his present life. He drives behind a pair of iron grey horses. Nothing singular in this, certainly, but the panel of the calèche displays an elaborate coat of arms, with the cipher 17 raised in gold on a blue ground. A crown is likewise discovered, for M. Haradini (for such is the hero's name) is a Roman Count. Anything peculiar in that figure 17? Listen. The father of the Count arrived in Rome at the age of seventeen, with seventeen francs in his pocket.

With his earnings, amounting to seventeen hundred francs, he opened a small restaurant. Selling at a later period for seven thousand francs, he built a hotel, which he kept for seven years.

He next became interested in the grain trade, made seventeen voyages to the East, amassed a colossal fortune within a period of seventeen years, and finally retired to Odessa.

Remarkable the happy influence of the figure 17 upon his destinies, he applied it to everything. All his business transactions, all his voyages, were commenced on the seventh day of the month—he owned seven vessels and seventeen houses. And strange to say, he died at the age of seventy-seven, leaving seventeen millions to his three children.

His eldest son actually purchased a Roman title, for the sole purpose of displaying a coat of arms which should immortalize the famous number.

In order to propitiate the presiding genius of his father, he married a young girl of seventeen on the seventeenth day of the month. He had long searched for a place where his hotel (in contemplation) could have the No. 17. Perseverance has rewarded his efforts—he has just found such a spot. Seventeen of his friends dine with him weekly, and he is determined that neither himself nor his wife shall outlive the seventy-seven years of his father.

This is related as an "over true tale." Paris is a queer place.

## A Glance at the Past—Battles in Europe.

As a matter of interest, at present, we give the following results of desperate battles fought in Europe since 1812:

On the heights, four miles from Salamanca, in Spain, the English and Spanish forces, under Wellington, totally defeated the French under Marmont, on the 22d July, 1812. The allies lost 5,000 men, and the French 16,000.

At the battle of Smolensk, in Russia, in 1812, the French lost 17,000, and that of the Russians 10,000.

At Borodino, on the 7th September, was fought a desperate battle between the Russians and French. The French lost 11,000, and the Russians about the same number. The survivors of the French army, from the Russian campaign, were not more than 35,000 out of an army of 200,000 men.

At Lutzen, in Saxony, on the 23d of May, 1813, the allied Russian and Prussian forces were defeated by the French under Napoleon. The French losing 15,000, and the allies 15,000.

At Bautzen, in Saxony, on the 21st and 22d of May, 1813, the allied Russian and Prussian forces were defeated by the French under Napoleon. The French losing 15,000, and the allies 15,000.

At Leipzig, in Saxony, on the 16th and 17th of October, 1813, the allies were defeated by the French. The loss of the allies was about 25,000, and the French about 12,000.

At Laipic, in Saxony, in October, 1813, a desperate battle was fought, which lasted three days, and the French were totally defeated by the allies. Napoleon lost two marshals, twenty generals and 60,000 men. The allies lost 17,000 officers and about 40,000 men.

At Victoria, in Spain, on the 21st June, 1813, the English and French fought a battle, in which the French lost 7,000, and the English 5,000.

At Toulouse, in France, Wellington defeated the French under Soult, on the 19th April, 1814. The French loss was 3,700, allied army's loss 4,500.

At Elgeny, in France, a battle occurred between the Prussians and French on the 15th of June, 1815, two days before the battle of Waterloo, in which the Prussians lost 15,000 men, and the French 8,000.

In the indecisive battle at Quatier Bras, in Belgium, on the 16th of June, the day before that of Waterloo, the allies lost 5,800 men, and the French 11,111.

At Waterloo the total loss of the allies was 15,636 men. Napoleon's loss was about 40,000.

Neither the Austrians nor Prussians can derive much encouragement, from history to engage in a war with France. The French troops have only been matched in these wars by the English, the Spaniards and the Russians—scarcely by the last named.

AMERICAN REVIEWS FOR AUSTRIAN TROOPS.—The New Haven Palladium says that propositions have been made by the Austrian Government for four hundred thousand dollars worth of the New Haven Volunteer Repeating Rifle, or for enough to arm a body of 10,000 troops.

## What are Consols?

This question is worth answering at present when every eye is looking with interest to the commercial status of Great Britain. A rise or fall in "Consols" is invariably taken as a sign of commercial prosperity or adversity, yet few have a very definite idea of what is meant by "Consols." We find in the Boston Herald, the following explanation:

It is not expected that everybody should know what Consols are, if they do, that they should constantly bear in mind what an important element they are in the affairs of Great Britain. We propose to make a simple explanation as to their importance